

Converting Colors

YIQ(70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790)
contains.

YIQ(70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(70.9380, 38.1010,
-2.1790)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6A3E19
RGB	106, 62, 25
RGB Percent	42%, 24%, 10%
CMY	0.5842, 0.7569, 0.9018
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.76, 0.58
HSL	27°, 62%, 26%
HSV	27°, 76%, 42%
XYZ	7.8439, 6.5791, 1.7788
YIQ	70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

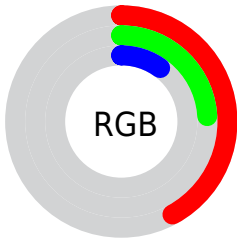
Format	Color
R_{YB}	106, 93, 25
Decimal	6962713
CIE Lab	30.83, 15.84, 29.99
CIE LCh	31, 33.918, 62.159
Yxy	6.5791, 0.4841, 0.4061
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285152793 (0xFF6A3E19)
YUV	70.9380, -22.6474, 30.7494
Hunter-Lab	25.6497, 9.7000, 13.8431

Details

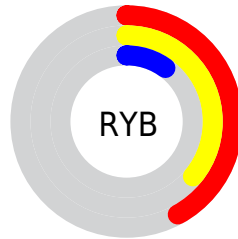
The YIQ color **70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663300**. A complement of this color would be **60.0620, -38.1010, 2.1790**, and the grayscale version is **71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **120.6890, 43.2360, -1.6280**, and **27.2990, 26.9590, 1.5110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.1620, 43.2820, -2.4620**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.7140, 32.9200, -1.8960**.

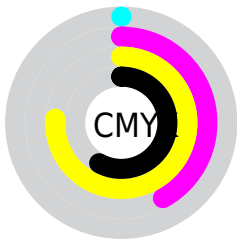
Distribution



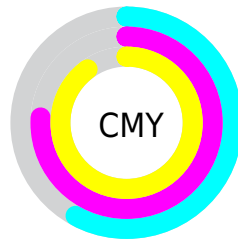
- Red (42%)
- Green (24%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (10%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (76%)
- Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.9380, 38.1010,
-2.1790

■ 70.9380, 38.1010,
-2.1790

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 47.4000, 36.6800,
-3.9600

■ 120.6890, 43.2360,
-1.6280

■ 27.2990, 26.9590,
1.5110

■ 146.5860, 45.0240,
-0.9920

■ 9.2690, 18.4760,
6.5720

■ 173.9560, 46.8580,
-1.1900

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 201.7390, 48.9670,
-0.8650

■ 222.6450, 37.3680,
-5.4160

■ 242.8600, 20.4050,

-11.8750

■ 251.9220, 8.6670,
-8.3970

■ 70.9380, 38.1010,
-2.1790

■ 70.9380, 38.1010,
-2.1790

■ 66.1620, 43.2820,
-2.4620

■ 75.7140, 32.9200,
-1.8960

■ 61.5000, 48.1420,
-2.4340

■ 80.3760, 28.0600,
-1.9240

■ 59.8700, 49.9760,
-2.6320

■ 84.5650, 23.1540,
-1.1180

■ 89.2270, 18.2940,
-1.1460

■ 94.0030, 13.1130,
-0.8630

■ 98.7790, 7.9320,
-0.5800

■ 102.8540, 3.3470,
-0.0850

■ 107.6300, -1.8340,
0.1980

■ 112.2920, -6.6940,
0.1700

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



71.3490, 41.8580, 12.3380



70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



69.3890, 26.0450, -14.9710

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



58.3310, -47.1290, -21.4410



74.3310, -10.4570, 18.8150

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



60.0620, -38.1010, 2.1790

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



61.2650, -54.7900, 1.7700



70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



61.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



58.8630, -28.3760, -25.4000



61.7000, -60.7490, -5.8770



74.5640, 16.8680, 24.7080

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



67.6970, 13.2540, -19.9460



61.7000, -60.7490, -5.8770



72.0630, -21.5060, 15.3100

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



123.7860, 15.2220, -0.5380



54.3490, 33.8310, 31.1670



60.3770, 9.1240, -0.1560



196.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790



83.0190, 59.7420, -3.4100



94.4180, 27.1010, -23.0990



51.5550, 2.7510, -0.2970



66.6810, 54.8820, -3.4380



138.9990, 115.2200, -6.6360

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



60.0620, -38.1010, 2.1790



65.9810, -59.7420, 3.4100



36.5820, -27.1010, 23.0990



50.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



50.9060, -55.1570, 2.9150



106.0010, -115.2200, 6.6360

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

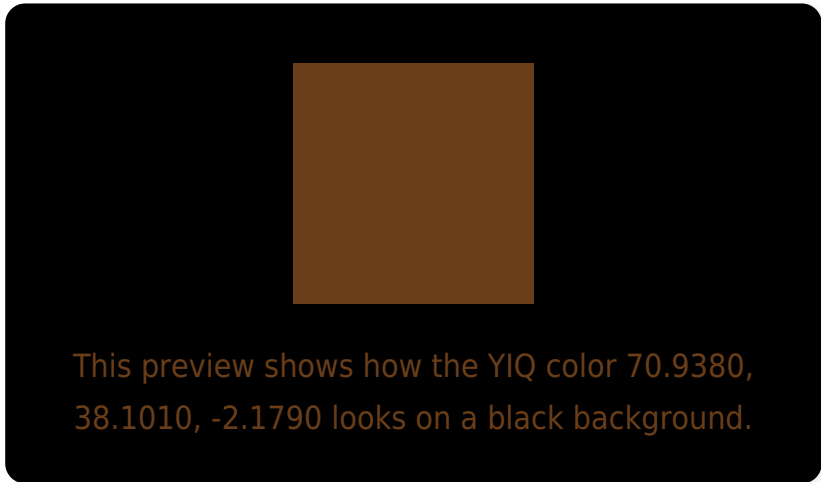
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 70.9380, 38.1010,

-2.1790.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790

Protanopia

70.5610, 19.8090, -12.0870

Deuteranopia

70.6330, 28.4740, -9.4300



Tritanopia

73.4060, 28.5160, 11.8440

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790

Protanomaly

70.7900, 26.5940, -8.3980

Deuteranomaly

70.4810, 31.9580, -6.4900

Tritanomaly

72.2120, 31.8180, 7.0660

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790

Achromatopsia

71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

71.1880, 14.0300, -0.9620

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(106, 62, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 62, 25)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 62, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 62, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(106, 62, 25) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 62, 25) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 62, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 62, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 62, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 62,  
25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 70.9380, 38.1010, -2.1790 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 62, 25) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106, 62,  
25) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor